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UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES  
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 EXTENSION OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING.

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SYLLABUS

OF A

COURSE OF SIX LECTURES

ON

FIRST QUARTER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY  
 IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY

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**The Weekly Papers.**—Every student has the privilege of writing and sending to the lecturer each week, while the course is in progress, a paper containing answers to two or more questions from the lists given at the end of the syllabus. The paper should have at the head of the first sheet the name of the writer and the name of the centre.

**The Class.**—At the close of each lecture a class will be held. All are urged to attend it and to take an active part. The subjects discussed will ordinarily be those treated in the lecture of the same evening. Where possible a conference will be held at a different hour for the benefit of the students who write weekly papers. Where this is not feasible, a part or the whole of the regular class hour will be given to a discussion of the papers, and under such conditions the subjects discussed will be those treated in the lecture of the previous week. Students are invited to add to their papers any questions, or to suggest any topics relevant to the subject, which may seem to them to require more detailed explanation. All persons attending the lecture are invited to attend the class, whether they have sent in weekly papers or not.

**The Examination.**—Those students whose papers and attendance upon the class exercises have satisfied the lecturer of the thoroughness of their work will be admitted to the examination at the close of the course. Each person who passes the examination successfully will receive from the Society a certificate in testimony thereof.

**Reading.**—Students who are writing weekly papers will find it advisable to spend the larger part of the spare time available each week in reading on the subjects treated in the preceding lecture, thus preparing themselves for the conference, or class, and for the writing of the papers. Those who are not writing the papers will probably find it more advantageous to read consecutively one or more of the texts recommended, without particular reference to the order in which the subjects are discussed in the lectures. Students with considerable time at their disposal may be able to combine both methods of study.

**Students' Associations.**—The formation of Students' Associations for reading and study before and after the lecture course, as well as during its continuance, is strongly urged. In every case where this is done, the lecturer would be glad of any opportunity to make special suggestions in advance about books and subjects. The suggestions in this syllabus are of too general a nature for the guidance of these associations. They are intended rather for the use of individual readers whose time and previous knowledge vary widely, and to whom, therefore, no specific direction can be given.

# FIRST QUARTER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY IN THE UNITED STATES.

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## LECTURE I.—“FREE TRADE AND SAILORS’ RIGHTS.”

The struggle for Commercial Independence, 1800–1812.

### Trade Relations with England.

The rule of 1756. Enforced in 1793. Revised in 1794. Again revised in 1798. Evasions of. Question of direct trade. Cases of the “Polly,” the “Mercury.” Ruling of the Advocate General. Cases of the “Essex,” “Enoch” and “Rowena.” News of the rulings reach the United States. Effect on Commerce.

### Trade Relations with England. Non-Intercourse.

1807. Gregg’s resolutions. Nicholson resolutions. Non-importation passed.

### Impressment and Search.

1790. Impressment begins. Certificates of citizenship. 1793. Consular certificates. 1796. Registration act. English deserters. Search for them. Convention of Rufus King. Violence in our ports. 1804. The Cambrian and the Driver. Conduct of the British cruisers along the coast. Murder of Pierce. Deserters. The Chesapeake-Leopard affair. The demand for reparation.

### Trade Relations with England. Paper Blockades.

1806. The Brest to Elbe blockade. Order changed. November 21. Napoleon’s “Berlin Decree.” 1807, January 1, and March 12. Orders forbidding neutral coasting trade. 1807, November 11. Orders in Council. 1807, December 17. The Milan Decree. 1807, December 22. Message transmitting the orders in Council, etc. An embargo asked for.



## THE LONG EMBARGO AND THE WAR.

### 1807. The Act and Its Evasions.

The supplementary acts and their evasions. The Force act. Excitement in New England.

1809. The embargo lifted. Non-intercourse act.

### Trade Relations with England.

1809. The Erskine Agreement. The agreement and its conditions. Disavowal by England.

1810. Consequences of the disavowal. Macon's Bills No. 1 and No. 2. The conditional offer by the United States to France and England. Pretended acceptance by France.

1811. Non-importation declared against England.

### The Crisis.

1811, November. Meeting of the XI. Congress. Character of that body. Preparations for war. The Henry letters. The Embargo. War declared June 19, 1812.

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## LECTURE II.—WILDCAT BANKING.

### Coin.

Names and values of foreign coin in circulation. Attempts to establish a national coinage. The coinage laws and the mint.

### Paper Money.

Amount issued by the States. Attempts to redeem. National bank-notes. State bank-notes. Rise and early history of the State banks.

### Wildcat Banking.

1811. Expiration of the Charter of the Bank of the United States. Rise of the State Banks. Number of. Suspend specie payment in 1814. Rate of exchange. Struggles of the Secretary of the Treasury with. Efforts to force resumption. Wildcat bank-notes. Action of the Legislatures.

### The Second United States Bank.

1814. Attempt to establish one. Plan of Dallas. Plan of Calhoun. The compromise plan. Vetoed. 1815-1816.



Dallas' new bill. The constitutional question. May a State tax the bank? Case of Maryland. Case of Ohio. Resistance of the Legislature.

### The Kentucky Relief System.

1817. Legislature charters forty banks. Flush times. Suspension of the Bank of Kentucky (1819). Stay law. Replevin law. Circuit Court declares the laws void. Legislature reaffirms the laws. Contest at the polls. Court of Appeals abolished and a new court created. "Old Court" and "New Court." 1826. Old Court triumphs.

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### LECTURE III.—MANUFACTURES AND THE TARIFFS OF 1816 AND 1824.

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1789-1807. Demands for protection.

1807-1815. Effect of the restrictive system on manufactures. The census of 1810. Report of Gallatin. Rise of manufactures in New England.

1815. Effect of peace. Importations of English goods. The auction system. Demand for protection. Madison's recommendations.

1816. Report of Dallas. Debate on the bill. Speeches of Clay, Calhoun, Webster. Position of New England. The Middle States. The South. The West. Provisions of the act.

1818. Decline of woolen, hemp and iron industry. New duty on iron.

1819. "Hard times." Depreciation of paper money. Scarcity of specie. Failure of the banks. Popular feeling against the banks. Resolutions and petitions from public meetings. Action of the State Legislatures. Decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *McCulloch vs. the State of Maryland*. Popular excitement over it. "Friends of Industry." Formation of "Societies for the Promotion of Manufactures." Convention of the "Friends of Industry." Tariff reform in Congress (1822-1823). Recommendations of Monroe.

1824. The Tariff Bill of 1824. Speeches of Clay. "The American System." Answer of Webster. Passage of the bill.

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#### LECTURE IV.—"MOVEMENT OF POPULATION INTO THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY."

##### Distribution of Population in 1784.

Area of the country. The cities. The frontier. Rage for Western emigration. The Ohio Land Company. The Scioto Land Company. Efforts of Congress to sell Western land. Failure of the effort. Causes of the migration.

##### The Census.

1790-1800. Provision in the Constitution for a census. First census. What it revealed. The three streams of population.

##### The Movement Checked.

Effect of the Indian War. Effect of the French Revolution. The second census. The three streams of population.

##### The Movement Accelerated.

1807-1820. Effect of the Long embargo. Of the restrictive measures and the decline of the trade of the war. The rush westward begins. Causes of the migration. Character of the emigrants. Scenes along the great Western highways. The new West. Alarm along the seaboard. Depopulation of the Atlantic States. The fourth census. Number beyond the mountains. The five new States.

##### The Movement Checked.

1820-30. Effect of the tariffs. The steamboat. The Erie Canal. Internal improvements and manufactures. Growth of cities.

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#### LECTURE V.—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

##### Means of Transportation in 1784.

Conditions of the roads, bridges, ferries. The stage coach. Effect of the movement of population in central New York in 1790. Rise of canal and turnpike companies, 1790-92. Effect of the French Revolution. 1793-1800.

### Effect of the Movement of Population.

Action of the States. Cost of transportation. The era of turnpikes. Effect of the embargo.

### Action of Congress.

The agreement with Ohio. The Cumberland Road. Gallatin's report. Demands for Congressional aid.

### Effects of the War.

Growth of land transportation companies. Cost of transportation during the war. Demands for better roads. Action of the States. Of private parties. Development of the steamboat. New and quick routes of travel. The Erie Canal. Struggle of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the Western trade.

### Action of Congress.

Effect of the war. Post roads. Military roads. Calhoun's "Bonus Bill." Debate on the powers of Congress. The bill passed and vetoed by Madison. Monroe's view. Report of a House Committee. The four resolutions. Facilities of travel in 1825.

## LECTURE VI.—THE STATES AND THEIR RIGHTS.

### Rise of State Governments.

1775. Effect of the opening of the war. Colonies apply to Congress for advice. The advice given. The formation of written constitutions. Analysis of these documents. Changes in them between 1790-1800. Between 1800-1812. Between 1812-1821. Movement of constitutions westward in three bands.

1798. Virginia and Kentucky resolutions. Definition of the Constitution. No common judge. Right of "the States" or a State to interfere. Answer of the seven States. The second Virginia and Kentucky resolutions. "Nullification" asserted. "The Rightful Remedy." "Interposition." "Usurpation." "Deliberate, dangerous and palpable."

### Growth of the State Rights Doctrine.

Effect of the Louisiana purchase on New England, 1804. Refusal of the governors of Connecticut to obey the President's military order, 1809. Pennsylvania resolution, 1809 and 1811. Answer of Virginia to Pennsylvania, 1810. Effect of the admission of Louisiana. The Hartford Convention of 1814.

### Acts and Threats of Nullification by the States.

By Ohio, 1817-1820. Adopts the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions—by Kentucky, 1822. By South Carolina, 1825-1827. By North Carolina, 1827-1828. By Alabama, 1828. By Georgia, 1828. By Virginia, 1828. By Mississippi, 1830. By Massachusetts, 1830. By Maine, 1831.

### Status of the States under the Federal Constitution.

Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798. Answer of the States. Growth of the State Rights doctrine. Effect of the purchase of Louisiana on New England, 1804. The *Olmstead* case in Pennsylvania. Resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature, 1809. Answer of Virginia, 1810. Resolutions of Pennsylvania, 1811. Refusals of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, to call out militia in 1812. Effect of the admission of Louisiana in 1812. The Hartford Convention in 1814.

### The States and their own Judiciary.

The independent judiciary. May a court declare an act of the Legislature unconstitutional? Case of New Jersey, 1779. Of New York, 1784. Of Rhode Island, 1786. Resistance of the Legislature of Ohio, 1805. Resistance of the Legislature of Kentucky, 1823.

### The States and the Federal Judiciary.

States may be sued. Eleventh Amendment. Decisions of the Supreme Court.

1810-1824. { 1. Asserting jurisdiction.  
2. Upholding powers of Congress.  
3. Setting aside State laws.

Effects of these decisions.





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